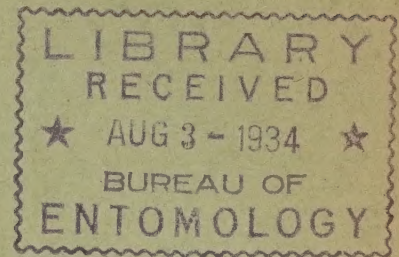


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS
INSECTICIDE DIVISION

Patent List No. 6



A LIST OF
UNITED STATES PATENTS
Issued from 1917 to 1933 inclusive

relating to
FLY VASES
Compiled by
R. C. Roark

Washington, D. C.
July 1934

A LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS ISSUED FROM 1917 to 1933,
INCLUSIVE, RELATING TO FLY VASES

Compiled by
R. C. Roark

Insecticide Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

The 36 fly traps included in this list are constructed of glass or other transparent material, such as celluloid.

Food, sugar, brown sugar, vinegar, molasses, honey and syrup are mentioned as suitable bait. The flies are killed in most cases by falling into a liquid held in an annular trough. One trap is especially designed for the Japanese beetle.

Every effort has been made by the compiler to make this list of patents complete and no discrimination is intended against any patent mention of which is inadvertently omitted.

The Department of Agriculture assumes no responsibility for the merits or workableness of any of the patents, nor does it recommend any of the inventions listed.

1,219,665 (Mar. 20, 1917; appl. July 19, 1916). INSECT TRAP. Andrazej Rozwud, Detroit, Mich. - This glass fly trap is heart shaped in vertical cross section. Flies entering at the bottom fall into a liquid in an annular trough. This liquid is maintained in a sanitary condition by the occasional addition of a disinfectant which is contained in the stopper in the top of the trap.

1,221,098 (Apr. 3, 1917; appl. Apr. 19, 1916). FLY TRAP. Orie Shackelford, Fairmont, W. Va. - Flies are attracted by food to this globular glass trap which they enter through a wire mesh cone. The flies are killed by heat from the sun or by drowning.

1,271,355 (July 2, 1918; appl. Feb. 12, 1917; Renewed May 7, 1918). INSECT TRAP. Kaiser Olejniczak, Buffalo, N.Y. - This glass fly trap has the external appearance of a bottle. Flies are attracted by sugar, enter the trap through the bottom and fall into a liquid poison held in an annular trough.

1,277,301 (Aug. 27, 1918; appl. July 20, 1917). INSECT TRAP. Ida B. Feldman, Atlanta, Ga. - This trap consists of a transparent receptacle such as a milk bottle attached at right angles to a vertical dark screen and with the neck of the bottle passing through the screen. A poison or adhesive is placed in the bottle to kill such insects as enter it.

1,279,951 (Sept. 24, 1918; appl. Oct. 20, 1917). FLY TRAP. Henry W. Wetzel, Pittsburgh, Pa. - This device consists of a milk bottle supported on a wire mesh cone through which flies enter. The bait used may be liquid, solid or powder and either poisonous or non-poisonous.

1,285,686 (Nov. 26, 1918; appl. Dec. 4, 1917). INSECT TRAP. Frank Halenar, Clayville, N. Y. - This glass fly trap is made in the form of a water bottle supported on feet. Flies enter at the bottom and fall into a liquid held in an annular trough.

1,287,494 (Dec. 10, 1918; appl. Sept. 10, 1918). INSECT TRAP. Johan Stachura, St. Paul, Minn. - Bait attracts flies to this glass trap made in the shape of a water bottle supported on feet. The insects enter at the bottom and fall into water or other fluid held in an annular trough.

1,289,466 (Dec. 31, 1918; appl. Apr. 5, 1918). FLY TRAP. Carl P. Hasselgren, Superior, Wis. - Monitor Fly Trap Co., Superior, Wis. - This knock-down trap consists of a celluloid cone resting on a wire netting base. Sugar is used as bait.

1,297,894 (Mar. 18, 1919; appl. Oct. 17, 1918). FLY TRAP. Stanley Navrot, Heilwood, Pa. - Flies are attracted to this conical glass (?) trap by bait and are killed by falling into a poisonous liquid in an annular trough.

1,308,439 (July 1, 1919; appl. Oct. 30, 1918). FLY TRAP. John Morisak, Akron, Ohio. - Vinegar or brown sugar attracts flies to this dome-shaped glass trap in which they are killed by a liquid held in an annular trough.

1,319,369 (Oct. 21, 1919; appl. May 14, 1918). FLY TRAP. Beda Widmer, Leeds, Mass. - This glass trap is made in the form of a water bottle supported on feet. Bait attracts flies to the trap in which they are killed by a liquid insecticide held in an annular trough.

1,352,562 (Sept. 14, 1920; appl. Nov. 25, 1919). FLY TRAP. Julia Tokash, McDowell, W. Va. - This glass dome-shaped trap on feet attracts flies by poisoned and sweetened water in an annular basin.

1,353,310 (Sept. 21, 1920; appl. Apr. 17, 1920). INSECT TRAP. Gottlieb Bonnet, Lincoln Valley, N. Dak. - Flies are attracted to this conical glass trap by molasses, syrup or sweetened water held in an annular trough.

1,353,672 (Sept. 21, 1920; appl. Jan. 23, 1920). FLY TRAP. Frank Swickard, Fort Bridger, Wyo. - Ninety-nine percent to Laura J. Swickard, Fort Bridger, Wyo. - This glass trap is made in the form of a fly vase. Flies are attracted by bait and are killed by contacting a liquid insecticide.

1,359,998 (Nov. 23, 1920; appl. May 7, 1920). FLY TRAP. Franciszek Kulbaka, West Albany, N. Y. - Flies are attracted to this glass dome-shaped trap by bait and fall into water held in an annular trough.

1,360,127 (Nov. 23, 1920; appl. Aug. 4, 1920). FLY TRAP. Thomas J. McKay, Atlanta, Ga. - This trap is made in the form of a glass jar and may be suspended by means of a bail. Bait attracts flies and they are drowned by falling into water.

1,364,949 (Jan. 11, 1921; appl. Apr. 9, 1920). FLY CATCHER. Victor Niewinski, St. Paul, Minn. - Bait attracts flies to this glass bowl type trap where they are drowned in a liquid.

1,371,870 (Mar. 15, 1921; appl. Aug. 6, 1920). FLY CATCHER. Michal Demko, Conshohocken, Pa. - This trap is in the form of a glass cup. Flies enter through a funnel and fall into a liquid.

1,378,048 (May 17, 1921; appl. Jan. 15, 1921). INSECT TRAP. Joseph E. Maziarz, Buffalo, N. Y. - This trap is made in the form of a water bottle. Flies are attracted by bait and fall in water held in an annular trough.

1,385,207 (July 19, 1921; appl. Apr. 1, 1921). INSECT TRAP. Ambroise Gardon, Peterson, Saskatchewan, Canada. - This glass fly trap has an upper compartment made of wire screen. Flies in kitchens are attracted by molasses, honey or other syrupy substance in the glass part of the trap and also by a lump of sugar in the wire screen compartment.

1,387,716 (Aug. 16, 1921; appl. Sept. 15, 1920). FLY TRAP. Frances Hofley, Lampman, Saskatchewan, Canada. - Flies are attracted to this cone shaped glass trap by sugar and are killed by falling into a soapy liquid.

1,448,098 (Mar. 13, 1923; appl. Nov. 23, 1922). ORNAMENTAL FLY TRAP. Steven Varga, San Francisco, Calif. - This fly trap is in the form of a glass vase with a fly entrance opening in the bottom. A solution such as water or vinegar is placed in an annular trough in the vase.

1,497,800 (June 17, 1924; appl. Feb. 20, 1922). FLY TRAP. E. John Smith, Murdo, S. Dak. - Bait attracts flies to this dome-shaped glass trap.

1,530,523 (Mar. 24, 1925; appl. July 31, 1923). FLY TRAP. Mike Roy, Alverda, Pa. - Flies enter this vase shaped trap through the bottom and are drowned in water held in an annular trough.

1,533,294 (Apr. 14, 1925; appl. Nov. 18, 1924). FLY TRAP. Edith Zinner, Miles City, Mont. - Flies are attracted by a solution of sugar and water to this glass trap and are caught on sheets of sticky fly paper.

1,554,124 (Sept. 15, 1925; appl. Oct. 27, 1924). FLY TRAP. Levie Ongstad, Bemidji, Minn. - Bait is used to attract flies to this dome-shaped glass trap.

1,591,854 (July 6, 1926; appl. Mar. 6, 1926). FLY CATCHER. Carl March, Chicago, Ill. - Poisonous bait is used to attract insects to this glass urn-shaped trap. After eating the bait the insects fall into water, milk or other fluid held in an annular trough and are drowned.

1,657,644 (Jan. 31, 1928; appl. June 27, 1927). TRAP. William O. Roberts, Houston, Tex. - This trap for roaches and similar insects is in the form of an inverted glass jar with an entrant passageway.

1,666,785 (Apr. 17, 1928; appl. Apr. 9, 1927). FLY CATCHER. Carl March, Chicago, Ill. - This glass globe fly trap is designed to be suspended from the ceiling. It is an improvement over the one described in U. S. Patent 1,591,854 issued July 6, 1926, to C. March.

1,682,575 (Aug. 28, 1928; appl. Feb. 6, 1928). BEETLE TRAP. Benjamin Leon and Mitchell Fow, Camden, N.J. - This device for trapping Japanese beetles consists of a metal funnel with a baffle plate positioned above it and for use is placed in the mouth of a milk bottle or Mason jar. A sweet scented mixture is used as bait.

1,715,958 (June 4, 1929; appl. Sept. 12, 1928). FLY TRAP. Alfred Strand, Vernon, Tex. - Flies are attracted by bait to this inverted glass Mason jar provided with a wire screen conical entrance.

1,734,818 (Nov. 5, 1929; appl. Oct. 1, 1928). INSECT TRAP.
Carl March, Chicago, Ill. - Bait attracts flies to this dome-shaped glass trap where they are killed by poisonous liquid.

1,737,429 (Nov. 26, 1929; appl. Jan. 7, 1928). INSECT TRAP.
Constanty Milewski, Detroit, Mich. - Flies are attracted to this dome-shaped glass trap by syrup or other bait. Entering from the bottom the flies eventually are drowned by falling into water or other liquid held in an annular trough.

1,772,729 (Aug. 12, 1930; appl. Mar. 9, 1929). INSECT TRAP.
Girlio Pisani, North Bend, Pa. - Flies may enter this glass jar trap through a wire screen funnel in the mouth of the jar or through conical openings in the wall.

1,786,704 (Dec. 30, 1930; appl. July 30, 1929). INSECT TRAP.
Staneslaus Deibele, Woodburn, Ore. - Flies are attracted by bait to this glass dome-shaped trap and fall into water or other fluid insecticide contained in an annular trough.

1,924,379 (Aug. 29, 1933; appl. Aug. 10, 1933). TRAP.
James A. Reese, Waynesburg, Pa. - This trap consists of an inverted ordinary glass fruit jar. Flies are attracted by bait and enter through a wire screen cone.

ASSIGNEE INDEX

(Numbers refer to the patents cited).

Monitor Fly Trap Co., 1,289,466
Swickard, Laura J., 1,353,672

PATENTEE INDEX

Bonnet, Gottlieb, 1,353,310
Deibele, Staneslaus, 1,786,704
Demko, Michal, 1,371,870
Feldman, Ida B., 1,277,301
Fow, Mitchell, (See Leon, Benjamin)
Gardon, Ambroise, 1,385,207
Halénar, Frank, 1,285,686
Hasselgren, Carl P., 1,289,466

(Patentee Index Continued)

Hofley, Frances, 1,387,716
Kulbaka, Franciszek, 1,359,998
Leon, Benjamin, and Fow, Mitchell, 1,682,575
March, Carl, 1,591,854; 1,666,785; 1,734,818
Maziarz, Joseph E., 1,378,048
McKay, Thomas J., 1,360,127
Milewski, Constanty, 1,737,429
Morisak, John, 1,308,439
Navrot, Stanley, 1,297,894
Niewinski, Victor, 1,364,949
Olejniczak, Kaiser, 1,271,355
Ongstad, Levie, 1,554,124
Pisani, Giulio, 1,772,729
Reese, James A., 1,924,379
Roberts, William O., 1,657,644
Roy, Mike, 1,530,523
Rozwud, Andrzej, 1,219,665
Snackelford, Orie, 1,221,098
Smith, E. John, 1,497,800
Stachura, Johan, 1,287,494
Strand, Alfred, 1,715,958
Swickard, Frank, 1,353,672
Tokash, Julia, 1,352,562
Varga, Steven, 1,448,098
Wetzel, Henry, W., 1,279,951
Widmer, Beda, 1,319,369
Zinner, Edith, 1,533,294